7. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 6, wherein the at least one coding region comprises a first coding region located between the first and second expression control sequences and a second coding region located downstream of the second expression control sequence.

8. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 6, wherein the first expression control sequence comprises a first viral IRES element derived from coxsackie B virus or Cricket paralysis virus, and the second expression control sequence comprises a second viral IRES element derived from Encephalomyocarditis virus.

9. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, further comprising a transcription control sequence upstream of the at least one expression control sequence, and a polyadenylation signal sequence or a poly adenosine located sequence downstream of the at least one coding region.

10. A recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1.

11. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein the at least one expression control sequence comprises a first expression control sequence having a first IRES element and a second expression control sequence located downstream of the first expression control sequence and having a second IRES element.

12. A method of stimulating an immune response in a subject, the method comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a nucleic acid molecule, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprising: at least one expression control sequence comprising a viral Internal Ribosomal Entry Site (IRES) element having a viral 5' untranslated region (5' UTR).

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the nucleic acid molecule further comprise at least one coding region linked operatively to the at least one expression control sequence and encoding a peptide or a protein.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the at least one coding region encodes an antigen or fragments thereof.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the at least one coding region encodes a peptide or a protein selected from the group consisting of a viral pathogen, a viral antigen and combination thereof.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the at least one expression control sequence comprises a first expression control sequence having a first IRES element and a second expression control sequence located downstream of the first expression control sequence and having a second IRES element.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the at least one coding region comprises a first coding region located between the first and second expression control sequences and a second coding region located downstream of the second expression control sequence.

18. The method of claim 13, wherein the first expression control sequence comprises a first viral IRES element derived from coxsackie B virus or Cricket paralysis virus, and the second expression control sequence comprises a second viral IRES element derived from Encephalomyocarditis virus.

19. The method of claim 13, wherein the viral IRES element is derived from at least one of Picornaviridae family, Togaviridae family, Dicistroviridae family, Flaviridae family, Retroviridae family and Herpesviridae family.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the viral IRES element is derived from at least one of coxsackie B virus, Cricket paralysis virus, Japanese Encephalitis virus, Encephalomyocarditis virus and Sindbis virus.

21. The method of claim 13, the nucleic acid molecule further comprises a viral 3' untranslated region (3' UTR) located downstream of the 5' UTR, and wherein the at least one coding region is located between the 5' UTR and the 3' UTR.

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